

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Our County Organization.

Our readers will require no assurance from us to convince them that we approach the subject of our present article with more than common reluctance. We would avoid it if we could. But we cannot do so, in accordance with our ideas of what is due to our party and to ourselves.

We will make no long preamble. The matter to which we allude has reference to the Democratic County Convention to meet in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court. What nominations should be made by that body has been and is discussed throughout the County, and our own opinion has been asked privately by friends from all sections, and it has always been given honestly, and with a single view to the promotion of the best interests of the Democratic party. We claim for our opinion no more weight than that which attaches to the opinion of any other Democrat in the county; but, at the same time, as some misconceptions may exist, calculated to place us in a false position, and as we differ in some degree from the expressed views of Democratic friends, for whom we entertain the highest respect, we have thought it right to express them simply as our views, claiming for them only the merit of honesty and sincerity.

The question of the power of Conventions was discussed pretty freely in the meeting held here on the night of Tuesday the 25th instant, pending a motion introduced by E. W. Hall, Esq., that the delegates from this town to the Democratic Convention should be instructed to oppose any nomination for the office of Sheriff. We are now, and always have been, convention men. We believe in the propriety and the necessity of organization as an indispensable means to secure a great end—the harmony and efficiency of the Democratic party and the triumph of Democratic principles. Conventions are recognized by all parties as among the most efficient agencies to promote organization. They are adopted in State and National politics—in districts and pretty generally in counties. But, however efficient as a means, they are only a means, not an end—the end is the harmony of the party, and it is for the party to lay how much power it is right and expedient to give conventions to that they may the better and more fully answer the end of their being called into existence. Conventions are not primary bodies—they are assemblies of delegates and can exercise but delegated powers. It seems to us that Conventions, being but delegated bodies can only exercise those powers conferred upon them by established party usage, which established usage implies popular assent and authority, or those further powers conferred upon them by the people in their primary meetings, calling conventions into existence.

Now, in regard to the office of Sheriff in this or any other county, we cannot conceive that it is above, beneath or beyond the cognizance of the Democratic party, if it chooses to take that cognizance. Although not necessarily a political office, no one will deny that, without bringing the authority of his office to all to bear, which the party will never ask for, nor we tolerate, a gentleman occupying the position of Sheriff, must, from his intimate relations to, and constant contact with, the people of his county, legitimately possess, and be enabled to exert a large influence. That this fact is understood, and its weight appreciated, will be readily seen from the declarations of all Democrats, that they will vote for no one for Sheriff but a good Democrat. This fact being conceded by all Democrats, it follows, we think, that the Democratic party has a right, as a matter of party principle, to take cognizance of this office. But whether it does so or not, is a matter of policy—a question to be decided on a consideration of whether it would most conduce to the harmony, the unity, and the success of the party to do so, or not to do so.

Now, again, taking the known Democratic rule, that all representative bodies should be strictly confined within the limits of the powers conferred upon them, and holding that Conventions derive their powers either from such established party usage as implies popular assent, or from the primary meetings of the people which immediately call them into being, we must confess that it appears to us very doubtful indeed, whether the Convention, to meet here at June Court, possesses the power to nominate for any other office than those expressed in the resolutions of the Democratic county meeting held at March Court. It is true, that meeting possessed no legal authority. It could only recommend that a Convention be held at a certain time and place and for certain purposes. But although not recognized by any statute of the General Assembly, it was certainly held in strict accordance with that established Democratic usage which constitutes the common law of the party. It was just such a meeting as was held at the March Court, which called the Convention which nominated our esteemed friend, Mr. Strange, to a seat in the House of Commons. It was fairly called and fairly held, if ten weeks hence, a public time and a public place amount to anything.

We have thought about this matter calmly and coolly, and we trust, have expressed ourselves without feeling or excitement. If we know our own hearts, we would rather that all the gentlemen now in the field, or who have been spoken of as candidates, should be defeated, than that evil should come to a party for whose best interests, as we have understood them, we have labored, not simply in our vocation, but in State and District Conventions, and in every other way in which we thought those interests could be honorably promoted, and this without seeking any other reward than the confidence of the Democratic party and the success of Democratic principles. The proud ascendancy of the Democratic party in N. Carolina, an ascendancy which, in an humble way, we have been instrumental in promoting and securing, affords us gratifying evidence that in our respect at least, we have not been without our reward, and we would be doing injustice to our own feelings did we fail to acknowledge the many kind and flattering marks of confidence and substantial support which we have received, not simply from the noble Democracy of New Hanover and the Cape Fear District, but also from numbers of the best and truest members of the Democratic party throughout the State.

In conclusion, then, the considerations which we have endeavored to present leave no doubt in our own minds of the right of the Democratic party to make the nomination for Sheriff, or for any other officer, whose selection may exert an influence for or against the party, and to confer power for that purpose upon its Convention. This is a matter of principle. The question arises upon the expediency at this time. Considering that usage—the common law of the party—has not conferred the power of making that nomination upon the Convention to assemble at June Court, and also that such power has not been expressly conferred upon the Convention by the people in any other way, would the exercise by the Convention of a power which would be regarded as, at the least, doubtful, tend to promote the great end of harmony and good feeling, or would it have a contrary effect? That the recommendation of so respectable a body of leading Democrats, if unanimous, would be entitled to and would carry great weight, no one can deny, but that its nomination in this matter, could go forth, under existing circumstances, with the weight of party authority, is questionable.

In regard to the meeting of Tuesday night, we thought the request for instructions by Mr. Houston and others, unnecessary, although, we feel assured, made in good

faith; as, certainly, in the absence of any other instructions or expression of opinion by the people, delegates appointed under the call of the meeting at March Court, would act in accordance with the terms of that call, and the established usage of the party.

We wish to state Mr. McRae's position at Clinton correctly, and therefore add to one point—that about the Fayetteville and Western Road—that in proposing to give stocks of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to that work, he would give these stocks at their present price. If Judge Ellis either admitted or denied that these stocks bore a market value of \$60 a share, we did not hear it, and we listened attentively. The qualification made in regard to the credit of the State—that is the price of her bonds, was made by Judge Ellis distinctly in connection with the sums that might be necessary to complete the Western N. C. and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads, should any additional assistance be necessary, after the appropriations already made shall have been exhausted. Of course no man would expect the Legislature to make any appropriation if the credit of the State would not permit it, but the qualification with respect to the bonds of the State bearing their present market value, had distinct reference to the roads above referred to, and not to the Fayetteville Road.

Judge Ellis said he believed that the existing appropriations for the Western N. C. and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads would be found sufficient to obviate the necessity for any further call at any time; he had never dreamed of any further appropriation for these works being necessary or asked for years to come, certainly not at the next session of the Legislature—he had argued thus, and he therefore could not have thought of recommending any further appropriation at this time.

It may be proper now to remark, that a distinguished gentleman direct from the West, informs us that Mr. Turner, the Engineer, expresses his confident belief that the appropriation already made will be sufficient, with the private subscription required by the charter, to complete the Western Road to the Tennessee Line.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road pays the State six per cent on the stock she holds in that work. The stock thus meets the interest on an amount of State bonds equal to its par value, but if it is to be transferred to the Fayetteville Coal Field Road at \$60 per share, or sold at that rate so that the Fayetteville Road may get the money, a sacrifice of nearly one-half will be made. This we must think would be bad policy. It would increase the burden of the State to exactly the difference that exists between selling six per cent bonds at 94 or 96, and six per cent stock at 60.

We have made these remarks mainly to correct some errors into which the Fayetteville Observer of yesterday, (Monday, 24th inst.), has fallen. We do not suppose that the Observer or its informant, had any desire to misrepresent Judge Ellis, but they have misconceived him on some points.

There is said to be a time for everything, but certainly this present day is not the time for distribution. It is not the time to give away money or its equivalent, when every cent is wanted at the Federal Treasury. Even Mr. Crittenden, advocate as he always has been, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, sees this, and freely admitted it in a speech recently made by him in the Senate of the United States in the course of a debate upon Andrew Johnson's homestead bill. Said Mr. Crittenden:—"In the present condition of our treasury and of our country, it would not be wise for us to obstruct the smallest source of revenue to the public treasury. I would not propose it. I would not now propose to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States." The fact is, that now is not the time to talk of such things, or to think of them. The idea of distribution at this time, with an empty treasury, appears absurd, even to an old line distributionist like Crittenden.

Speaking of this reminds us that Mr. Crittenden very properly objected to Andrew Johnson's homestead bill, because of its tendency to weaken the older States—to offer a bribe for the inhabitants to move off to some of the new States or territories. It is in effect amounting to saying to the man of Kentucky for instance: "You leave Kentucky and go to Minnesota, and you'll get 160 acres of land." The same thing might justly be objected to Mr. McRae's land distribution bill. Three hundred millions of acres of the public land, or warrants for them, would be thrown on the market in ten years. Who would buy these lands? Would not all the States be electioneering for purchasers—seeking for them among their own citizens—doing all they could to induce these citizens to buy Western lands, and necessarily move there and leave their old homes. Mr. McRae argues that North Carolina is not growing in population as fast as her new sisters of the West. In order that his plan should be successful, it would be necessary for this disparity in their relative rates of progress to become still more marked. The success of his "plan" must be based upon the depletion of the older States and the filling up of the new, for otherwise his land warrants could never be sold. We take it for granted, that the only safe rate at which these land-warrants could be absorbed, would be the rate at which lands are taken up for actual settlement, and never, in the most speculative of speculative times, have thirty millions been taken up in any one year. The thing is impossible—the natural laws of population forbid it. If thirty millions of acres of new lands are taken up, twenty millions of old lands must at least be abandoned.

But the very first success of Mr. McRae's plan would necessarily prove fatal to it. If the sale of land-warrants by the State at first brought the amount of prosperity to the old States so glowingly anticipated by Mr. McRae, no one would leave them to go to the West—the new lands would not be settled—the land warrants would not be sold and the whole fabric would drop to pieces.

Judge Ellis' Appointments.

We have received the annexed note from Judge Ellis, which will explain itself. We would say, however, for the Judge, that we have his personal promise, made to us at Clinton, that he will visit Wilmington before the election, as stated in his note. We know that he is anxious to do so, for we know his friendly feelings towards this place, and the pleasure with which he has always visited Wilmington. We know that nothing short of physical impossibility, or controlling circumstances, not now foreseen, will prevent him.

GOLDSBORO, MAY 24TH, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: GENTLEMEN: Thinking it advisable to meet my opponent at an appointment in Halifax, I find it necessary to call in the appointment heretofore made for Wilmington, on 11th June.

You may say to our friends in New Hanover, that I will certainly endeavor to visit them before the election, and should have done so at the time appointed, but for the fact above stated. Very respectfully yours, &c., JOHN W. ELLIS.

By a reference to the published appointments of the candidates, it will be seen that a slight change has been made in accordance with the above arrangement.

The Meeting Last Night.—The Convention Question. A considerable discussion arose last evening at the meeting called to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention. As our views differ on many points from those expressed by either Mr. Strange or Mr. Hall at that time, we shall take occasion to-morrow to express them in a common-sense way, without any feeling in the matter, for we have none; and our position, equally with our inclination, dictates to us the avoidance of all partisanship in regard to the vexed question of the Sheriffship.—Daily Journal, 26th inst.

United States District Court.

A special session of the above Court for the District of Cape Fear, was opened in the U. S. Court Room in this town, on Monday morning, His Honor Judge Biggs presiding, this being his first term on the United States Bench. As is customary in such cases, the commission of Honor was made a matter of record, as also his official oath taken before Judge Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

We understand that His Honor passed a number of orders requisite for expediting the future business of the Court.

In the libel case of Wm. M. Harris vs. Barque J. W. Blodgett, a decree of sale of the vessel was made to satisfy libellant's claim.

The case of certain parties in New York, libellants for salvage of the United States Light Boat Windmill Point, was not pressed for a decision, as it was understood that a compromise was about being effected. This boat drifted from her moorings in the gale of September last, and was brought into this port by a vessel bound from New York. The case had excited a good deal of attention as involving the question whether a vessel, the property of the United States, could be reached by libel. This point is still open, as the case, being compromised, did not come before His Honor.

The case of the United States vs. Wm. C. Means will go off the docket under an understanding between the counsel for parties, the District Attorney submitted to a nonsuit, defendant paying costs. This was an indictment for using a United States Postage Stamp over again.

The case of Wm. C. Norton, Attorney, vs. Schooner Charles Smith libelled for material furnished, was called up, but removed from the docket on the statement of counsel that the case had been compromised.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., appeared as District Attorney. The Court having disposed of all the business before it, adjourned sine die.

We understand that the promptness, business tact, and sound judgment of Judge Biggs, gave the utmost satisfaction to all concerned, and that all congratulate themselves on having really and truly a United States District Court in North Carolina.

THE CHERAW AND COAL FIELDS ROAD.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held at the City Hall in Charleston, to listen to a delegation from N. Carolina, who came to urge the people of Charleston to take stock in an extension of the Northeastern Road to the shores of Broad River, N. C. (so put down in the Charleston Courier.) showing the intimate acquaintance of Carolinians, with names and localities in North Carolina.

The delegation consisted of Angus R. Kelley, Esq., and M. Q. Waddell, Esq.; and they spoke very eloquently of the opportunity opened to Charleston to tap the mineral region of North Carolina, and to make the Metropolitan route. Mr. Waddell spoke with "great fertility of illustration and argument." No doubt he did. Mr. Waddell is quite fertile. But he failed to do much. The "Carolinians" thanked him and Mr. Kelley for their able addresses, and—that was all.

Somewhat the Charleston people know that the coal of Deep—not Broad River, is within 125 miles of tide water at Wilmington, while it is distant 200 miles from Charleston, and they know also that the difference of distance must always, do what others will, determine the matter in favor of Wilmington as the shipping port. We also know that if they could now make the "Metropolitan Route," it would not pay. They are business men, and know all this, if A. R. Kelley and M. Q. Waddell don't; and so they thanked these gentlemen and—adjourned.

We had the pleasure on Tuesday of meeting His Honor Judge Biggs, and were pleased to find him in good health and looking better than we had seen him do for years. We also were pleased to meet our friend Robert P. Dick, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, who was likewise in excellent health, and speaks quite confidently of a very large majority for Judge Ellis.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner says:—"Although early in the season the wheat crop promised an abundant yield, now, we are sorry to say, it is not so promising. We have been traveling for five weeks, and have seen the wheat crop in various sections of the State, and from the observations made, we are satisfied that the crop will not be more than a half one. It looks yellow, spindling, and is very low, caused by the late cold weather and the fly. The corn and oat crops also look bad, but they have sufficient time to come out, but the wheat crop is too far advanced, and will be a failure, to a great extent, in this section."

It must be borne in mind that this is about the season of the year to hear doleful accounts of the wheat crop. Speculators in breadstuffs know when to sound the gong.

We are requested to State that Owen Alderman, Esq., is the delegate from Lower Cape Fear District to the county Convention, instead of Owen K. Woodcock, Esq., as erroneously printed last week.

Arrival of the City of Washington.—Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer City of Washington arrived this afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst. Resolutions have been proposed in the British House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, and in the House of Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury, censuring the government for the publication of their dispatch to the Governor-General of India in regard to his proclamation to the people of Oude. Lord Ellenborough assumed all the responsibility and resigned. His resignation was accepted. The resolutions were to be considered the day after the steamer sailed.

The House of Commons disagreed to the amendment of the House of Lords to the Jews' bill, and admitted Baron Rothschild as a member of their committee to confer with the Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed minister to Constantinople, and the Hon. Edward Erskine as secretary of legation to Washington.

The London Times says that the resolution of censure will be supported by Lord John Russell and the Peelite party, as well as by Lord Palmerston. Speculations were rife as to whether the ministers would resign or dissolve Parliament in the event of the resolutions passing.

All the cable was on board the Niagara and the Agamemnon, and they were to depart on an experimental trip on the 25th. They were only waiting for the completion of the paying-off machinery.

The fourth Bengal Light Infantry, 160 strong, have been brought to a court-martial, and sixty sentenced to be hanged, whilst the remainder are to be transported for life. Colonel Scutcheon's forces have beaten the enemy, taking three guns. Rohilcund is in possession of the rebels, who are said to be 100,000 strong.

Calcutta dates have been received to April 19, but are unimportant.

A hot weather campaign in Rohilcund was deemed inevitable.

All was quiet in China.

A second election in the fifth circumscription of Paris resulted in the success of the opposition candidate. The Paris conference was further postponed for a few days.

M. Diaz, Spanish Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

More Outrages upon our Flag. NEW YORK, May 23.—The ship Globe has arrived from New Orleans leaking at the rate of eleven inches per hour.

The John Howe was boarded at Sagua La Grande by a boat from the British war steamer Buzzard, and an examination of her papers demanded. At the same port, Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, bound to New York, was ordered to show his papers and hoist his ensign by the Captain of the Buzzard. He refused, and was thereupon boarded with a hundred men, after the firing of several blank cartridges. Capt. Bartlett refused the demands made upon him, and the Captain of the Buzzard left with his purpose unaccomplished.

The U. S. vessels Waterwitch and Arctic are to sail for the Gulf immediately.

Begins Lottery Swindles.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Several parties who composed the firm of Messrs. Swan & Co. have been arrested here and at Augusta, Georgia, for carrying on a bogus lottery swindle. Bail to the amount of \$10,000 was required in each case. It is said that the receipts of the concern amount to \$150,000 per week.

Democratic District Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a respectable number of the Democratic citizens of two Congressional Districts of the town of Wilmington, met at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 25th, 1858. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. A. Berry to the chair, and appointing J. L. Cantwell secretary.

On motion of James Fulton, the chair appointed three delegates from each Captain's District, to represent such district in the Democratic County Convention, to be held in town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court. The following are the names of the delegates appointed:

Upper Division.—B. F. Grady, S. D. Wallace, Eli W. Hall.

Lower Division.—Thomas H. Howe, Wm. N. Peeden, Geo. Houston.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., arose, and after a graceful allusion to his true and tried Democratic friend from the county of Guilford, called upon Robert P. Dick, Esq., for a speech. Mr. Dick begged to be excused. He was here totally unprepared to speak. He was in Wilmington on other business which had claimed his attention, and he threw himself upon the courtesy of the audience to excuse him.

Mr. Strange and Holmes were called out but excused themselves. They came not expecting to speak. They understood this to be simply a business meeting.

Mr. Houston, as one of the delegates, asked for instructions. He wished to know whether it was understood that the delegates should confine themselves to nominations of candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, or whether they expected to go farther and take cognizance of other county offices.

Robert Strange, Esq., being called upon expressed his wish that the delegates would go to the Convention untrammelled, and free to do what they might think right—to nominate legislative candidates, and to make all other nominations they might think proper and conducive to the harmony and organization of the Democratic party.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., differed from his friend, Mr. Strange. He, as one of the delegates, asked to be instructed—"Other nominations" meant nomination for the office of Sheriff—for one he was opposed to it, but he would obey instructions, and asked for them. In order to test the wishes of his constituents he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That with a view to the harmony, unity, and usefulness of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, this meeting respectfully recommends that the question of a nomination for the office of Sheriff be not introduced in the Convention to be held in Wilmington in June next, and that no nomination for said office be made.

Mr. Strange opposed the resolution. He did not think that district meetings ought to dictate to the Convention. He thought the Convention should decide upon the nominations to be made, and that all good Democrats would acquiesce in its action. He offered the following resolution as a substitute for, or an amendment to, that offered by Mr. Hall:

Resolved, That the delegates from this meeting be left free to exercise their own discretion as to the propriety of the question of nomination for the office of Sheriff, and that the County Convention making any other nominations besides the selection of candidates for the Legislature.

Mr. Eli W. Hall rejoined. The discussion was carried on for some time, Messrs. Strange, Hall, and J. A. Taylor participating. Finally, a division was called for, and Mr. Strange's amendment was lost. The question was then taken on Mr. Hall's resolution, which was adopted. On motion of Mr. Geo. Houston, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary, and the proceeding ordered to be sent to the Editors of the Journal, with the request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. A. BERRY, Ch'n.

J. L. CANTWELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal. ELIZABETHTOWN, May 21st, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor has been received, informing me of my unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for this Senatorial District, and requesting that I will consent to the use of my name by my friends at the approaching election.

I have no reservation of the partiality of my former constituents, wholly unsoiled and unexpected on my part, has placed me under obligations, and the only return I can make is to accede to your request, with the promise that my humble abilities shall be used to sustain that party, upon the success of which depends the future existence of our government.

Yours, very respectfully, T. D. McDOWELL.

T. L. Vail, Esq., Dr. A. Y. Powell, and Wm. D. McNeill, Esq., Committee.

For the Journal. MOORE'S CREEK, MAY 25TH, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: I see by your last Friday's paper, that my friends from Pine Woods recommend my name to the Democratic County Convention, to meet on Tuesday of June County Court, for a nomination to the Senate. This was done without my knowledge or consent. I admit that it would be an honor to fill the place of such men as Ashe, Nixon, Kerr, Fennell, and many others before them; but no man in such limited circumstances as I am, compelled to do hard labor for the support of his family, even had he the ability to do so, would be satisfied, could or ought to sacrifice the best interests of those dependent upon him. I, with my friends, should like to have one of our representatives from this section of our county. We never have had one; but the county of New Hanover wants men like those who have represented her; who would not only do credit to themselves, but reflect honor upon their county and the constituents. Such men we ought to have—men whose experience and good practical knowledge of business would enable them to work for the great interests of our county.

Such men I want the Convention to bring forward. It matters not with me whether they come from town or country, so they are sound and tried Democrats. There always has been some little jealousy about what section of the county Convention, to meet on Tuesday of June County Court, should be nominated to the Senate. I have always thought that the great interests of our county were so closely connected together, both Commercial and Agricultural, that the improvement of one would advance the other. I hope, when the Convention meets, it will keep this in view, and look to the great interests of town and country, and to the prosperity and harmony of the Democratic party, make its state-ment, and let its friends, and I would expect the nomination, even did I desire it; and under no circumstances could I accept it. Some of my friends in my own district mentioned my name for the same, and all that were present know that I put a stop to it. I only ask to remain as I ever have been, a humble member of the Democratic party.

O. ALDERMAN.

For the Journal. DISCUSSION AT KENNESAWVILLE.

KENNESAWVILLE, N. C., MAY 26TH, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: The gubernatorial honors, Hon. John W. Ellis and Dr. K. McRae, Esq., addressed a large number of the citizens of Duplin at this place on Monday, the 24th instant. The discussion occupied about five hours. The positions assumed by the gentlemen were about the same as those assumed at Clinton, as given in the able report of the Daily Journal of the 24th, with the exception of the Danville Convention, which was called out, and when called upon, stated he did not desire to interfere with that question into the canvass, but personally, he was opposed to it, and gave reasons similar to those he gave at Charlotte for his position. I did not hear Mr. McRae state his position upon that question, and consequently will not attempt to give it, for fear I might do him injustice. Other gentlemen, however, heard it, and will, no doubt, let it be known. It is not my wish to overrate the abilities of Judge Ellis, or understate those of Mr. McRae; but when I assert that Judge Ellis surpassed the expectations of his most sanguine friends, I but assert the simple truth. Upon the question of the Public Lands, his arguments were able, sound and logical, and his appeal to the people to rally to the standard of the Democratic party as the only party that carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union, truly eloquent, and reached the hearts of all present. Mr. McRae, though a fine and plausible speaker, made no impression upon the Democrats of this county; they are determined to adhere to their time-honored principles, regardless of who may go astray; and of one thing you may be assured—the people of this county will stand by the Union, and you may as well bow down for one thousand majority for Ellis. Respectfully, &c., Y.

From Kennesawville and Santa Fe.

St. Louis, May 24.—Reports from Kansas in regard to the constitutional election state that Douglas county gives the Leavenworth constitution 450 majority, and the vote being polled. The Democrat publishes letters from Quindaro and Chidenden counties, estimating the vote in the same at 6,000 for and 1,500 against the constitution. The vote for State officers is quite equal.

Accounts from Santa Fe report a daring robbery by a party of United States soldiers near Alamosa, of \$4,000, and burning bonds and papers worth \$60,000. But one was arrested.

There is a cockney youth who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetheart, calls out "Fire!" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment, she runs to the window, and in the confusion, "Where?" The lover then roars at her, and she on the boxes, and exclaims "Ah, my Angelina!"

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The House of Representatives, on Saturday, May 23rd, passed a bill to amend the act relating to the Treasury to create a loan of \$15,000,000, and gave notice that he would call it up to-day.

Mr. Green introduced a resolution to pay the employees of the Senate extra compensation, equal to the amount granted to the employees of the House; laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, the question of the admission of the Representatives from Minnesota, was taken up.

The substitute for the report of the Committee on Elections was rejected by a vote of—yeas 74, nays 125. The resolution of the Committee, admitting Messrs. Kavanaugh and Phelps to seats, was then adopted.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, May 24th.—Senate.—Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to redress the outrages on American vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago was taken up and discussed. The \$15,000,000 loan bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on District business. Several bills were discussed and referred—one was passed, appropriating \$3,000,000 for five years, to the institution of the Deaf and Blind. The bill legalizing the Washington election was then taken up and discussed.

Captain of Tampabay. NEW ORLEANS, May 24th.—An arrival at this port from Tampabay today puts us in possession of the important information that Gen. Garza, who, with his adherents, so long occupied the town, had finally been routed therefrom by Gen. Logans, who was in full possession of the fort and bar. The insults that American and other vessels suffered by the blockade of the port by Garza may now, therefore, be regarded as at an end.

General Conference. We have received the proceedings of Saturday, the 15th inst. We extract the following from them: The consideration of the report on the Alabama resolution, recommending the expunction from the General Rules of the words, "the burying of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," being the order of the day, was now resumed.

The report being read by the Secretary, Jas. Stacy and L. Pearce offered a substitute, which was, on motion of E. M. Marvin, laid on the table.

R. M. Marvin offered another amendment, which was on motion of N. F. Reid, laid on the table.

H. A. C. Walker presented the following as a substitute: WHEREAS, The General Rule respecting slavery affects to regulate a subject which belongs to the civil government, and on which we, as a Church, have no right to legislate; and

Resolved, 1. That said rule be, and the same hereby is, stricken from the General Rules of our Church.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be charged with the duty of presenting to the Annual Conferences, at their next sessions ensuing, the foregoing preamble and resolution for concurrence or rejection.

Resolved, 3. That the Secretary of this General Conference be directed to cause a certified copy of this resolution to each delegation, to be laid before the several Conferences, in case no Bishop should be present.

A long discussion ensued, in which Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Virginia, seemed to have been the chief actor. Before taking the question, a motion to adjourn by W. Closs, of the North Carolina Conference, prevailed.

The Outlaws of Kansas. ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Republican learns that Montgomery's band of outlaws in Kansas contemplate the robbery of the Indian agent during the distribution of the annuities among the Sac and Fox Indians. The agent has asked a military escort from Gen. Harney to protect the parties during the distribution of the money.

The officers of the steamer Polar Star report that a strong force had surprised Montgomery's band near Ft. Scott and killed eleven of them. This needs confirmation.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The steamer Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st. Communication between Vera Cruz and the interior was again opened by the capture of a Mexican steamer near the steamer Guerrero, but her fuel had given out and she had left for supplies. Nothing is mentioned of Jarez or his cabinet's whereabouts. The hopes of the revolutionists were dampened, and the constitutionalists were confident of an easy victory.

From Santa Fe.—Butchery by Indians. ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Santa Fe dates to the 17th of April have been received. A party of Mexicans from Mexico had attacked a camp of Apache Indians near Fort Tomb, and butchered indiscriminately men, women and children. Lt. Hayward had captured the Mexicans and held them prisoners.

The grass on the plains was very good, and the outgoing trains were progressing finely.

James M. Hunt, an old and prominent resident at Santa Fe, died on the 16th inst.

The conductor of the train from Santa Fe reports meeting with a few Indians, and they were of a friendly disposition.

The mail left Santa Fe on the last inst., in a heavy snow storm, which continued all day.

From the North Carolina Standard.

The ninth annual meeting of the Medical Society of N. C., was held in the town of Newbern on the 18th, 19th and 20th insts. There was an unusually large number of permanent members in attendance; and an increase of thirty-seven new ones; representing twenty-one counties.

Scientific and practical reports were made upon the Topography, Epidemics, Endemics, Indigenous, Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics and practice of Medicine, by Doctors Winslow, Warren, Fessenden, Hodges, Hines, Kelley, King, Rambo, Peirce and Howard, all of which were referred to the Committee on publication. Many of these reports were freely discussed.

Doctor Edward Warren made a report relative to the Medical Journal. The Society raised the amount of funds necessary to insure its early publication.

The Annual Address was delivered by Dr. J. G. Tull, of Newbern. As a literary production it will lose nothing by a comparison with those who have preceded him; and for practical value, his views and cogency of reasoning, will add much to Dr. Tull's fame as a writer.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1858.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

Discussion at Clinton, Sampson County.

In fulfillment of a published appointment, Messrs. Ellis and McRae, the candidates of the Democratic and opposition parties respectively, addressed the people of Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday, the 22d instant. Wishing to hear the two gentlemen together, as well as to enjoy the pleasure of meeting many of our friends in that county, we made a hurried visit to Clinton on the occasion of the discussion. Judge Ellis arrived on Friday evening. Mr. McRae, having addressed the people of Robeson on the day previous, did not arrive until about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon. The Judge, who had been somewhat indisposed previous to the opening of the canvass, and measurably since, appeared to have improved in health, and felt better than he had for some time. Mr. McRae, apart from the fatigue of travel, appeared also to be in good health. A goodly number of the citizens of the county continued to arrive during the forenoon, and at the time agreed upon for opening the discussion, 12 1/2 o'clock, the Court House was filled; indeed, we might say, thronged. Our obliging host, Mr. Beaman, had hurried dinner in order to accommodate, and thus all were prepared to listen, without interruption, to the addresses of the candidates.

At about 25 minutes to one Mr. McRae opened.—He said he had traveled that morning, and endured considerable fatigue, in order to keep his appointment with the good people of Sampson, before whom, he said, he did not appear as the candidate of a party, although his party affiliations were well known to them.

Mr. McRae then proceeded to draw a dark picture of the position of the State of North Carolina, and stated that she was either stationary or retrograding— that from 1830 to 1840, she had hardly increased in population, and from 1840 to 1850 had only increased 14 per cent. That her towns had not grown—her manufactures flourished, nor her wealth increased. That her town property was now depressed—her Railroad stocks below par—her debts already five millions, and her future liability six millions, and consequently her taxation greatly increased, and he contended that the rate of taxation must be still more increased. He asserted that the amount of revenue to be raised two years hence must be something like double of what it now is. That the State Railroad Co., and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co., was liable to be called on for four millions for the first, and two millions for the second. That ten year bonds negotiated in 1849 would soon be due and must be met, along with the interest on the above sums. He did not say this for the purpose of casting blame, but to call attention to it. He did not blame internal improvement men. For himself he would not recommend the increase of the State debt to the extent of one dollar for any work of Internal Improvement now in progress in North Carolina. We understood Mr. McRae as agreeing with his competitor, Judge Ellis, that the appropriations under the acts chartering the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road are already binding on the State, and therefore cannot come under the head of increase. Mr. McRae did not believe in the right to tax posterity for our Internal Improvements, nor to make those not directly on the line of such works bear any part of the burdens they imposed.

Mr. McRae commented at some length on Judge Ellis' letter to Mr. Dancy, also upon the Charlotte Convention and the platform therein adopted. He was quite severe and inclined to ridicule those gentlemen, formerly of the Whig party, but now acting with the Democrats, particularly those of them who attended the Charlotte Convention as delegates and took part in its proceedings. He thought the resolution on Internal Improvements two-sided and equivocal, intended to bear one significance in the East and another in the West. He said that his competitor, Judge Ellis, went for the Western Road, tunnel included, also the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Fayetteville and Western R. Road. He (Mr. McRae) would not go for any further aid to the Western N. C. Road or the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, nor for any appropriation to the Fayetteville and Western Road. Would transfer to the last named work, to aid in its completion, State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road. From this it would appear that Mr. McRae himself does not have any dependence upon distribution, for when the Fayetteville Road is brought home to him, he is forced to fall back upon some other "plan."

Mr. McRae made some sport over what he seemed to consider the new-born zeal of the Wilmington Journal, the Raleigh Standard and Judge Ellis in behalf of Fayetteville. The files of our paper will show that we had said nothing since the canvass commenced that we had not said before. Of course we take it for granted that Mr. McRae mistated simply through want of information on this particular fact.

Mr. McRae then went on to say that he was an Internal Improvement man—that he did not want the public works of the State neglected or their prosecution stopped, but he wanted to point the people to the vast public domain as a resource out of which to obtain the means to discharge their debts and lighten their taxation. He contended that this domain was being squandered or given away, and that North Carolina ought to go for distribution in order that she might derive all the benefits that he believed Ohio, Illinois and other new States had derived from land grants. He said that there had been more lands given away than there had been sold, by several millions of acres. He drew a glowing picture of the growth of Illinois and of Ohio, the giant of the West, with her revenue of \$3,600,000, and her large school fund. He appealed loudly to the poor men of Sampson to get this fund—to them he called. The rich men might not want it—they might not want the sons of the poor educated lest they should come in competition with their own sons, etc.

Mr. McRae did not assert that the constitution in words conferred the power to distribute, but claimed it to stand on the same footing with Mr. Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana. He then proceeded to quote and refer to various instances in which he asserted the power had been exercised and his exercise had met the approval of leading Democrats, as Wm. R. King and others.—This portion of Mr. McRae's speech was, so far as it went, identical with that which he delivered some time since in Wilmington. He did not refer definitely to his plan of distribution, and gave way a little before his time had expired, stating that he was very much fatigued and would notice some other points in his reply to Judge Ellis. Mr. McRae spoke about an hour and three quarters.

Mr. McRae having concluded, Judge Ellis rose to reply. His competitor, he said, had repudiated the notion of appearing as the candidate of a party, while, at the same time, he claimed to be a Democrat. He (Judge Ellis) was proud to say that he was the candidate of the great Democratic party, a party with which he had always taken a pride and pleasure in acting, and in sustaining whose principles and organization he had, in times gone by, stood shoulder to shoulder with his competitor. To that party and to its organization the country and the South owed much. It had conducted

us safely through perils from which all other political parties had shrunk. To it, under God, was due much of our present prosperity—to it alone could the South look with any confidence, for future security. He warned his brother Democrats to beware of attacks upon Democratic principles and Democratic organization—to forsake neither from considerations of mere expediency—to run after no deceptive nostrums, from which none of the benefits promised by their vendors could possibly be realized, but from which certain and inevitable evils must flow.

His competitor had referred disparagingly to the Democratic State Convention and the State platform of the party adopted by that Convention—he had thus, by ridiculing their State Convention, to which the Democrats of Sampson had sent delegates, presented his first claim to the support of Democrats. His second claim was the ridicule heaped upon the Democratic platform. In both he was cordially sustained by those tried and true Democratic Organs, the *Raleigh Register*, the *Wilmington Herald*, and other Know Nothing papers of the State, and his cordial affiliation with the bitterest opponents of the Democratic party was another great reason why Democrats should desert the principles and break up the organization of their party to follow after Mr. McRae. But Mr. McRae had a platform of his own laid down in his letter to Mr. Dancy. Mr. McRae had said that he ran no risk of missing the plank. Not easily, since it was made to catch all sorts of people—to take them in, so to speak. But having fixed up this remarkable platform Mr. McRae was seized with an excess of modesty, and didn't want to step on it himself. He wanted a "practical farmer," and then the "practical farmer," Mr. Leak, stepped on it, thinking himself invited, but he soon found his mistake, when the *Raleigh Register* coolly informed him that he wouldn't do—he couldn't hurt the organization of the Democratic party enough. In fact the Register butt the bull off the platform about as coolly as the locomotive butted the bull off the bridge, and at length Mr. McRae steps on to it and the *Raleigh Register* hoists his name as that of the man who is to make the inroads on the Democratic party, and Democrats are expected to vote for him!

Judge Ellis read the internal improvement resolution of the Democratic State Convention. There were now three Railroads in course of construction in the State—the Western North Carolina Road—the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and the Fayetteville and Western Road. For two of these Roads appropriations had already been made; for the third there had been none, and it had so far failed for the want of it.—The Legislature of North Carolina had already appropriated \$4,000,000, and authorized a State subscription of that amount to the stock of the Western North Carolina Road. It had also authorized an endorsement by the State of the bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road to the amount of something like two million dollars. These things were done, and neither himself nor his competitor could affect them by any recommendation, no matter which should be elected. He (Judge Ellis) was totally misrepresented on this point by the *Raleigh Register* and the *Wilmington Herald*.—The misrepresentation was, no doubt, unintentional, but it was none the less a misrepresentation, which these papers owed it to themselves to correct.—He did not propose to recommend to the next Legislature any appropriation for the Western N. C. Road, nor for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road. The appropriations had been already made to both—both had the guarantee of the State. The amounts appropriated would, in his opinion, be sufficient to complete these works. These amounts could not be exhausted for years. And he never even thought of recommending to the next Legislature to make any new appropriation for either of these works. If, perhaps years hence, contrary to his expectation and belief, the amounts appropriated should not complete these works, he would then consider it sound policy then for the State, if other means would allow, to give the small additional sums which might be necessary to complete them and put them in a position to yield a return to the treasury, and confer their full measure of benefit on the State, rather than, for want of such small additional sums, to allow them to stop short and prove comparatively valueless. In regard to the Fayetteville Road, he would recommend to the next Legislature that it be placed in as favorable a position as the other two roads.

Judge Ellis referred to the disposition exhibited by Mr. McRae, who claims to be a Democrat, to find fault with everything that the Democratic party does. He didn't like the Democratic Convention because there were some gentlemen there who used to be in opposition, but who had yielded to reason and joined themselves with us. Why, what had we been laboring for but to convince and convert those opposed to us? He was not pleased with the President because he did not appoint Abraham Venable. He was not pleased with Kansas. He was not pleased with Governor Briggs' appointments, and all this captiousness with Democrats, while his own name floated at the mast-heads of the Know Nothing presses of the State!

Once Mr. McRae was for organization—for Democratic candidates and Democratic organization. In 1852 he had presided over a Democratic State Convention, and expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him in calling him to do so. That Convention had endorsed the very improvements over which he now made such a fuss. In 1858 Mr. McRae was down on party candidates and organization, down on the system of Internal Improvements he had been for in 1852. The Convention over which Mr. McRae presided in 1852—the resolutions passed by it—were ridiculed by the *Raleigh Register* then equally as the Charlotte Convention and its platform are now, and yet now we find Mr. McRae hand and glove with the Register, and his name at its head.

Judge Ellis proceeded to the constitutionality of distribution—he read the authority of Mr. Calhoun who pronounced it unconstitutional, and thought it even more unconstitutional than abolition itself. He referred to Jackson's message vetoing Mr. Clay's bill—Jo Wm. R. King's report in 1833. Even Messrs. Clay and Webster had considered the distribution of the lands as unconstitutional. Mr. McRae himself had voted against Mr. Barringer's resolution in 1842. In 1852 he had in the Baltimore National Convention which nominated Mr. Pierce, of which he was a member, pronounced it "repugnant to the Constitution." In 1852 Mr. McRae had characterized distribution as a stain upon the escutcheon of Henry Clay, a bid for popularity, contrary to the "Deeds of Cession," unconstitutional and unwise.

His competitor had characterized the Democratic principle on this point as a shadow, an abstraction—it was an abstraction which, since Mr. McRae had commenced distributionist, had put thirty-six millions of money into the treasury of the United States; had saved us paying that much by way of tariff into the treasury; and more than that much by way of protection to the manufacturers of that section whose constant aim appears to be to strike at our most vital interests. He (Judge Ellis) addressed himself to the people of Sampson as sensible business men, as reasoning men, not as rich men or poor men, for he did not appeal to prejudices as his competitor did—he appealed to reason, and he asked them what practical result could be expected from distribution, even if it was constitutional? If they took this money, the price of the public lands, and carried it from the people's Treasury in Washington, to the people's Treasury in Raleigh, what would they gain? If they got it at Raleigh, they would have to pay it back at Washington. If \$8,000,000 a year were taken out of the Federal Treasury, or prevented going in, the \$8,000,000 would have to be made up; and if North Carolina got her "share" of the distribution, she would al-

so be certain to have to bear her full share of the taxation. This whole thing was just neither more nor less than assumption of State debts, and the construction of Internal Improvements by the General Government.—It was the very thing the Black Republicans wanted. They did not care how much the United States Treasury might be depleted, because it would create a necessity for a high tariff, and thus enable them to run their hands still more deeply into the pockets of the Southern people. Once concede the principle involved, and the Black Republicans would make plenty of use of it to pay their debts and build their roads, and impose onerous tariffs for their benefit, and the South might whistle.

He did not agree with his competitor in the dismal picture he drew of North Carolina. He showed from the official report of the Comptroller of the State, that the value of lands and town property throughout the State had increased full fifty per cent in the eight years between 1847 and 1855. This surely did not prove that North Carolina was either stagnant or retrograding—emigration from the State had been checked, and very many who had gone elsewhere had returned to their old mother. He showed that our School system was the best and most efficient at the South. The report of the Superintendent showed that instead of the hundred thousand illiterate persons that Mr. McRae in his Fayetteville speech, had said were growing up in the State, the number was only four thousand—that instead of one in four of males and one in three of females growing up in ignorance, as was formerly the case, there was now only one in fifty. He believed that an honest, more independent, more correctly trained and happier people were growing up in North Carolina than in Illinois or Ohio. The State was more prosperous since 1850, and he felt no hesitation in expressing his opinion that the census of 1860 would show a much larger rate of increase than for any ten years previous. North Carolina contained no district that would send to Congress any such man as Joshua R. Giddings. As for the picture of future taxation, he believed that to be wholly overdrawn—the debts which his competitor had figured up could not be come charges upon the public treasury for years, because it was impossible that the conditions under which the appropriations were made to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road and the Western N. C. Road could be complied with, so as to call for these appropriations under a number of years. Neither did he believe that these roads would be the dead loss upon the treasury that had been represented. When completed he believed they would assist in bearing the burdens of the State. He did not apprehend the necessity of any largely increased taxation, nor of any very heavy taxation at all, as a permanent thing. When the improvements were gone into, out of which debt had arisen, all parties were equally responsible—all knew that they must cost money—Mr. McRae knew it. He had presided over a Democratic Convention in 1852 which recommended their prosecution, and in the same year had pronounced distribution repugnant to the Constitution so that, while going for prosecution, he could not then have contemplated payment out of the public lands.

Mr. McRae had talked of "squandering." There may have been improper land sales, but for that the Democrats were not responsible, as they could not be held to answer for the doings of a corporal's guard of men like Douglas. But the lands had not been squandered to the extent represented—much of what was called squandering was an act of justice to those who had fought the battles of their country, and no American heart would refuse to recognize the consideration. Much had been given in the way of swamp lands, which the States would drain and the United States would not, and therefore never could have realized a dollar from. Some were ceded to the States in consideration of their waiving the right of taxation over the balance. The school lands were parts of this cession, and he thought the equivalent a just one. So, brought down to a point, the railroad grants, about which so much has said, formed a very small part; and although abuses had crept in, the balance of well-informed opinion was that the United States Treasury had, on the whole, been a gainer by these alternate section grants, to which, however, he was opposed from their tendency to abuse.

But his competitor's plan was impracticable. That plan was to close up the land offices for ten years. For the United States to stop sales for that length of time.—To issue land warrants to the States for all the amount of lands withdrawn, about three hundred millions of acres. If the land offices were closed, who was to prevent squatting? If three hundred millions were thrown on the market, who was to buy them in ten years? If thirty-two States were competing for customers, who does not know that warrants would go down to little or nothing, and the lands be sacrificed. North Carolina's "share" included. There was no danger of further extravagant grants during Mr. Buchanan's administration—he was pledged against them, and he would redeem his pledge. Judge Ellis closed with an earnest appeal to the people of the South to be harmonious and united, and not to commence here in North Carolina the disorganization of the Democratic party, a consummation so ardently desired by the Black Republicans. Judge Ellis spoke two hours.

Mr. McRae rose to reply. He thought the speech of his competitor a most extraordinary one—he had indulged in sarcasm and invective, but had not met his (Mr. McRae's) arguments. He (Mr. McRae) had pointed out to the people the burdens under which they labored, and the still greater burdens under which they would soon have to labor, and he had suggested a remedy.—Mr. McRae referred to the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, granting six millions of acres to the States for the foundation of agricultural colleges. He eulogized the object and censured the Democratic members of Congress for voting against it. He said that his competitor and those who acted with him professed great devotion to the South and yet went for the admission of Kansas with a land grant of twenty-three millions of acres, and this to a State that would send a free soil member of Congress and two free soil Senators. He quoted Mr. Ashe's address to his constituents in 1852, in which Mr. A. complained of the squandering going on, and stated that he could not then say that squandering was to be stopped. He again commented upon the Charlotte Convention, to which he said all sorts of birds flocked—owls, bats, jay-birds, etc., mentioning by name Messrs. Kerr, Osborne, Steele, Gen. Winslow, and others. He again contended that the Internal Improvement resolution of that Convention was equivocal, and read from the Western Sentinel to show that one Democratic paper understood it to mean something else from what the Standard and Journal did.

He referred to the distribution position assigned to Judge Ellis in 1853 by the Wilmington Free Press, contending that Mr. Ellis owed to himself and to his friend Mr. Ashe to have contradicted the assertion of the Press, if it did him injustice. Judge Ellis rejoined and dissected Morrill's bill, showing it to be a Trojan horse bearing evil to the South, and, in principle apart, granting land under conditions to which North Carolina could not accede. He corrected Mr. McRae about the original bill for the admission of Kansas. Kansas claimed 23,000,000 acres, but the bill disregarded that claim. He felt satisfied to stand with the South in favor of Kansas, when its admission established a principle dear to the Southern people and essential to their equality in the Union, when he saw how its probable defeat at one time was hailed by the abolitionists of the North—by Burlingame, Sumner, Greeley and Giddings as a blow struck for abolitionism—when these men hailed the defeat of a few Southern men upon this question as an evidence of the growth of abolition feeling at the South. However these men might

do injustice to his competitor thereby, they would certainly rejoice over the success of that competitor.

Judge Ellis said he had never seen the paper called the Free Press until long afterwards. He had never authorized any one to use his name in 1853, or at any other time, in favor of distribution, for he never was in favor of it. He did not think there was any clashing among Democratic papers as asserted by his competitor.

Mr. McRae arose and stated that Judge Ellis had said in Anson that he would recommend to the next Legislature to make further appropriations for the railroads now in progress, if the credit of the State would allow. He wished the position of himself and his competitor distinctly stated and understood.

Judge Ellis said he had there taken the position which he now repeated—that no new appropriation could be needed for either the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or the Western N. C. Road—that he believed the appropriations already made were sufficient to complete these works, and at any rate could not be exhausted for some years to come—if these appropriations did not fully complete these works he believed that it would be right and politic for the State, when the time came, to grant the necessary assistance, rather than to let works in which she had taken so large an interest, fail for want of a comparatively very small amount of money. He would allow the Western N. C. Road to progress simultaneously on both sides of the mountains. He would recommend to the next Legislature to treat the Fayetteville and Western Road as well as it has already treated either of the other two.

Mr. McRae—I would not recommend any measure that would add one cent to the present indebtedness of the State. I ask my competitor if he will or will not do so.

Judge Ellis—I am too old a debater to be caught that way. I have stated my position as plain as the English language admits.

Mr. McRae—He refuses to answer.

And so the debate closed. Throughout, the gentlemen treated each other with marked courtesy and respect.—Mr. McRae is a fluent and forcible speaker, and fully maintained his reputation, but failed to make any impression on the crowd, which went with Judge Ellis all through. The Judge's perfect coolness and self-possession—his powers of quiet sarcasm—his close analysis and statesmanlike views made a most favorable impression, if any reliance is to be placed upon appearances.—Mr. McRae seemed to feel this, and displayed some little irritation in his closing reply, and in the cross-firing at the winding up. We state only the simple fact when we say that the Judge gave more than satisfaction to his friends. Mr. McRae will make no impression among the Democrats of Sampson, and Judge Ellis will receive some votes which have not previously been cast for a Democratic candidate.

Good.

The people of New England have long deemed it not only a privilege conferred, but a duty imposed upon them to take general charge of the whole Union. To intermeddle with the affairs of all their sister States—to tell the South that she must not do so and so, or have so and so. In fact, the good Eastern men thought themselves the only people in the world privileged to throw stones—the great examples who did not live in glass houses. And they have thrown stones with a vengeance. They have sworn that they could no longer stay in a Union with the South under a constitution tolerating slavery.

While they were going on in this way, the good God-fishers of Cape Cod, the Mackerel-catchers of some where else, and all singular and the seafaring gentlemen of "Down East" generally, have been in the enjoyment of the only direct bounty bestowed by the United States—they have been literally a privileged class; a "Codfish Aristocracy," a Mackerel oligarchy—a lordship of fish-barracks. These fishery bounties have amounted, during the last ten years, to \$325,000 per annum.

Well, after having endeavored to undermine every social institution and every material interest of the South; after having turned their hands against every other section, and tried to upset all the arrangements of other people, our New England friends are dreadfully excited that now, those whom they have pertinaciously attempted to injure—to whom their conduct has uniformly been insulting, should not care to be taxed any longer to pay them a pension—a bounty. The Senate of the United States has repealed the fishery bounties, paid to New England fishermen.

These bounties were originally intended as a drawback or refunding of the duties on the salt used in curing fish intended for export, but even that flimsy excuse no longer exists—the fishery bounties amount now simply to so much money taken out of the pockets of the people of the rest of the Union, and given to the Eastern men of fish. The outcry is horrible. Maine and Massachusetts are indignant—mad—rantankerous—obstreperous—cavorting.

General Persifer Smith, whose death at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be deeply regretted by the whole country, was sixty years of age, a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he studied under the late Charles Canby, Esq. Upon his admission to practice he removed to New Orleans, where he continued to reside until the breaking out of the Florida war, when he volunteered for service there and served gallantly during two campaigns under General Gaines. He was appointed to command the Louisiana volunteers during the Mexican war, and subsequently made Colonel of the Rifle Regiment that was raised for the war, and was breveted Brigadier for his services at Monterey. He commanded a brigade in the memorable advance from Vera Cruz to Mexico, rendering efficient services at Contreras, Chapultepec, and the Belen gate, for which he received the warm commendations of Gen. Scott. For his services here he was made Major General by brevet. After the war he commanded the military department on the Pacific. Subsequently he commanded in Texas. In 1856 he was ordered to Kansas, and quite recently he was appointed to the command of the expedition to Utah. He had been suffering for some length of time with chronic dysentery, the scourge of military men liable to exposure in Southern latitudes. The dysentery he contracted in Texas.

Gov. Briggs has issued his proclamation for an election to be held in the 8th District, on the first Thursday in August next, for the election of a Representative to Congress, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Hon. T. L. Clingman.

HURRICANE.—We learn from the Portsmouth, Va. Transcript that on last Thursday a severe and very destructive hurricane was experienced by the people of Gates county on Tuesday last. At Gatesville the Episcopal church was blown down, a number of the finest and most substantial houses unroofed, a number of carriages, buggies, &c. broken to pieces, trees torn up, and other damage done. Our informant did not hear of any destruction of human life, though it will be miraculous if future accounts fail to bring accounts of destruction in this particular.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, of the 20th inst., says that accounts from Kansas report continued outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band of outlaws. Three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Lyons county. It is further understood that the band have sworn to drive all pro-slavery settlers out of the Territory, and break up the land sales. They are also reported to have said that unless Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Leecompton and hang him.

We have a few additional items by the Niagara at Hamilton, from Liverpool.

The Army and Navy Club had given a banquet to the Duke of Malakoff in England, at which the Anglo-French Alliance was toasted.

The French Commission appointed to consider the claims of Professor Morse, had recommended the Government to pay him 40,000 francs for the use of his system in France.

Trade in France continues to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

Belgium is remodelling her army and strengthening her defenses.

It is reported that the vine disease had again appeared in Portugal.

Four large batteries had commenced the defence of Copenhagen.

Details of the regulations for the abolition of Russian serfdom had been published.

Details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow have been published.

Two or three native ladies of the Zennas were accidentally killed at the storming of the palace. The plunder and destruction were immense, but order was finally restored. Eight thousand men would be left to garrison the city. Symptoms of a revolt had appeared among the Sikhs.

The Paris Pays says, notwithstanding the fall of Lucknow, Oude is still in full insurrection.

Rates of discount in the Bank of England remain unchanged. Applications for discounts were very light.

Commercial editorials say the shipments of gold to the Continent continue heavy.

Congress.

Mr. Hayne, U. S. Senator from S. C., was sworn in and took his seat on the 20th inst.

The Homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to actual settlers, was taken up in the Senate on the 20th, when Gov. Johnson spoke in its favor.

In the House the Civil Appropriation bill was amended, by striking out the item of a million of dollars for the Capitol extension, and as amended, passed.

The Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina, arrived in Washington city last Thursday. We are glad that his health appears to be entirely restored.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover county, has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Graduating Class of the Wayne Female Academy at Goldsboro', on Thursday next.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, May 19.—The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., has arrived.

The City of Washington arrived out on the 6th inst., and the Indian on the 7th.

The Indian government bill was progressing slowly in Parliament.

The Times' city article speaks rather approvingly of the extension of the United States southern route, and thinks that the absorption of Central America by the Americans cannot be long delayed, and that annexation will be a great improvement upon their present position. The Times also thinks that there will be more opposition to such annexation at home than abroad.

FROM INDIA.—The Paris Pays affirms that Sir Colin Campbell urgently demands large and immediate reinforcements.

The Governor General had issued a proclamation calling upon the rebels to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the government. He confiscates their estates, but promises to spare their lives.

Another Railroad Accident.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 19.—The New York Express train, on the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Road, which left Syracuse Bridge yesterday morning at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, ran off the track a mile west of Pen Yan Station.

The accident was caused by the equalizing bar and tender breaking, which fell on the track, throwing the baggage car and two passenger cars off the track, stripping the latter of their seats.

The following persons were injured:

Mr. W. B. Bird, of New York; badly cut in the face but no bones broken. He is on his way to New York to day.

George Walters brakeman, cut above his eye. Mrs. Hurd and Mrs. Wynans, mother of Mrs. Hurd; slightly bruised.

A physician from Illinois; slightly cut in the face.

All the injured have been returned to their respective homes.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President of the United States has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of \$15,000,000 for a term not exceeding ten years. The Senate committee of finance have the matter under consideration.

Judge Loring today entered on his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message covering documents showing, in addition to the steamer Fulton being sent to the coast of Cuba, that orders have been given for the preparation of the raze Russu Shannan and brig Dolphin to join the home squadron for the purpose of cruising in that neighborhood, and the steam frigates Walcott and Albatross in those waters and protect at all times the persons and property of American citizens.

Mr. Cass has written to Mr. Dallas, saying that proper representations will be made without delay to the government of Spain against the search of American vessels by the naval forces of either that or the British government within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. He adds that the government of the United States is satisfied that the government of that country will adopt most efficient measures to protect the vessels resorting to Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere, it must be found in the power of our own country.

The President confidently believes that the British officers, acting without authority, but it is not less due to the United States that their conduct shall be disavowed and peremptory orders issued to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings. Mr. Dallas is particularly instructed to bring the matter to the notice of the British government to prevent similar outrages. The documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Boyce this morning from the select committee on the tariff and the investigation laws made a report to the House. He said that the government of the United States is satisfied that the government of that country will adopt most efficient measures to protect the vessels resorting to Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere, it must be found in the power of our own country.

Mr. Garnett does not concur in all the conclusions of the committee.

Survey of the Atrato and Turande Rivers.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted on the 20th inst. to the United States Senate a letter from Lieut. T. A. Craven, dated May 17, in reference to the practicability of an interoceanic communication from the Gulf of Darien to the Pacific ocean, by the Atrato and Turande rivers.

The letter of Lieut. Craven concisely embodies the results of his late survey of those rivers, and contains the following conclusions in reference to the physical difficulties to be overcome in opening a communication: "1. A cut through some five miles of submerged mud at the mouth of the river, with the prospective certainty of constant dredging to keep it open.

"2. The herculean labor and incalculable expense of cutting through the lagoons of the Turande and the embanking the waters of the Atrato, where the whole country is inundated during at least nine months of the year, and when the flood of day may destroy the work of a week.

"3. The vast expense attending the removal of basaltic rock in a country where labor and provisions must all be imported at most extravagant rates.

"4. The want of an anchorage on the Pacific coast.

"5. The fatal effects of the climate, which, if safely estimated, will at all times disable one-third of any force that may be sent there.

"You will not be surprised, sir, that, with the preceding arguments, I am of the opinion that the proposed canal is impracticable, as involving an expenditure of money not easily estimated, and a sacrifice of life from the pestilence and many deaths. Human ingenuity and perseverance may, it is true, overcome the obstacles enumerated; but at least two generations must pass away ere the world could realize the completion of a much less extensive work than the contemplated."

Medical Convention.

The Medical Society of the State of North Carolina is now in session at the Raleigh Hotel, and we are indeed glad to see that the "Old North State" is so full of life and intelligent looking faculty. This morning the session on Tuesday evening last, in the Academy, where the brethren were received and welcomed on behalf of the Craven County Society, by Dr. Walter Duff, in an appropriate and elegant address. On Wednesday evening last the Annual Address was delivered by Dr. J. O. Hall, of this place, before a large and attentive audience. The speaker entered into a history and defense of the Medical Profession—the rise and progress of Therapeutics, and now and then giving to Quackery and Malpractice some cutting, yet happy hits. Indeed, we do not recollect the time when we were more entertained with a scientific address than we were with the one of which we speak.

The Convention is still in session, and while we regret that we could not get our report of its proceedings ready by this issue, we hope to be able to report in full in our next. We wish the Profession God speed.

Presbyterian Union, 20th inst.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Withdrawal of a Presbyter.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning. One hundred and sixty-six delegates in attendance. Rev. M. Thompson, of Buffalo, was elected moderator.

A communication was received from the Presbytery at Harmony, Kentucky, announcing its withdrawal from the assembly on account of the slavery question.

After the transaction of the usual business, the assembly adjourned.

From Havana.

New York, May 20.—The *Black Warrior*, with Havana dates to the 15th inst. arrived. She reports that a party of marines at the Cuban outposts, had sacked the plantations in the vicinity, in search of some recently imported negroes. The Captain of the post had been ordered to trial, for permitting the invasion and insult to the Spanish flag.

Three ships had arrived at Havana, with 1,000 Coolies on board. Business at Havana was dull.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana on the 18th inst., had arrived. The sugar war was dull. Much indignation was felt in consequence of the aggressions of the British cruisers on the invasion of Spanish soil.

Inquiry into the Sinking of the *Baume Adriatic*.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The committee on foreign relations have adopted a report unanimously requesting the President to inquire into the seizure of the bark *Adriatic* in